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rather than a critical or explanatory treatise. Consequently, the present work is exceedingly dry reading and is further defective in lacking any historical treatment of the subject. To some extent, however, the faults of the books are those of the matter with which it treats; for the large number and varying provisions of the American compensation statutes render a mere classified enumeration of "modern instances" almost the only practicable method of setting before the legal profession in a compact form the wondrous results of the combined workings of the legislative and judicial mind.

The author's exceptional fondness for detail is evidenced by the footnotes, which are full almost to the point of crowding the text off the page, and are packed with digests of cases and quotations from opinions. In the long chapter on "Circumstances under which Compensation becomes due", this characteristic is particularly in evidence, with the result that a mass of decisions, representing almost every conceivable combination of circumstances resulting in compensable injury, is made easily accessible to the busy lawyer. An excellent index aids in the accomplishment of this desirable result.

Rights of dependents under the acts are treated very fully and clearly. The basis of compensation, including the difficult subject of what constitutes permanent and partial, temporary and total, disability, is also covered in a manner which does credit to the author's ingenuity in arranging his data as well as the thoroughness of his researches; and the sections on medical treatment and accidents "arising out of and in the course of the employment" are also worthy of commendation. In view, however, of the intrinsic interest and practical importance of the inclusion, by statute or judicial interpretation, of occupational diseases among the injuries for which compensation may be granted, the scant attention which Mr. Honnold accords this subject is unfortunate; but the charge of incompleteness can be brought against few chapters of the book, whose faults are more of inclusion than of exclusion.

It is to be regretted that the publishers have followed the precedent established by the earlier treatise of Mr. Bradbury in making this a two volume work. All that is of any value is embraced in the first volume. The second contains merely the texts of the American and English acts, with a synopsis of the German act; all of which, for the practical purposes of the lawyers who are likely to use the book, are better presented in such digests as those of the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau. Moreover, the present work is being published on the threshold of a heavy legislative year, and any collection of compensation statutes made now is certain to require extensive supplementing in the very near future.

SIXTY YEARS OF AMERICAN LIFE. By EVERETT P. WHEELER. New York: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 1917. pp. xi, 489.

While it is difficult for one who writes contemporaneous history and still labors under the force of feelings which controlled his own actions to form a proper estimate of his times, yet the record of one who has himself acted history and who recounts the battles in which he himself was in the forefront has a charm of vividness and intimacy, which fully compensates for slight defects in perspective. And so, the casual reader as well as the more accurate student of history will be gratified by the appearance of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler's "Sixty Years of

American Life", which treats of a period when America's growing pains were very severe. One might expect that a book by Mr. Wheeler bearing this title, would consist largely of a record of his active life in the legal profession. Such expectations, however, are only meagerly fulfilled by this volume in the form of a brief chapter devoted to the history of certain reforms of procedure and practice, and in a promise by the author, which one may well hope to see executed, at a future time to publish a volume on his professional experiences.

Aside from the first few chapters in which the writer gives his impressions of events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, recounts occurrences during the War as they appeared to a young New York lawyer, and tells of that decade of bitterness, the period of reconstruction, the book is a detailed account of the struggle for reforms in the tariff, currency, and the civil service, and for the betterment of municipal government in New York City, in all of which Mr. Wheeler took an active and frequently a leading part. The book relates minutely and vividly the many obstacles which opposed these measures and the means and methods by which their final accomplishment was effected. The chapters dealing with New York City politics from the mayoralty of Fernando Wood to the present time, are most encouraging to those who regard constant effort as a means of improvement superior to sporadic waves of indignation. The final chapter, entitled "Changes in Sixty Years", takes stock and makes comparisons, pointing to advances of many sorts in science and government, rendering life more agreeable to-day than sixty years ago. It is the brief of an optimist, whose unselfish public career is characterized by honesty, courage, and achievement.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

REPORT OF THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. 1916. Baltimore: LORD BALTIMORE PRESS. 1916. pp. 923.

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF BELGIUM. Edited by HENRY HUBERICH and ALEXANDER NICOL-SPEYER. Seventh Series, April 2nd, 1916—June 30th, 1916. The Hague: MARTINUS NIJHOFF. 1916. pp. 491.

THE MORALS OF MONOPOLY AND COMPETITION. By HOMER BLOSSER REED. Manasha, Wis.: GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING Co. 1916. pp. iv, 143.

A TREATISE ON FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW PROCEDURE. With Forms of Indictment and Writ of Error and the Federal Penal Code. By WILLIAM H. ATWELL. Chicago: T. H. FLOOD & Co. 1916. pp. 808.

THE LAW OF EMINENT DOMAIN. By PHILIP NICHOLS. Second Edition. 2 Vols. Albany: MATTHEW BENDER & Co. 1917. pp. cclii, 1577.

AMERICAN WORLD POLICIES. By WALTER E. WEYL. New York: THE MACMILLAN Co. 1917. pp. 307.

DER GEDANKE DER INTERNATIONALEN ORGANISATION IN SEINER ENTWICKLUNG. By DR. JACOB TER MEULEN. The Hague: MARTINUS NIJHOFF. 1917. pp. xi, 397.

LEADING CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. By LAWRENCE B. EVANS. Chicago: CALLAGHAN & Co. 1917. pp. xix, 477.